

VOL. XXV

## UNION MEETS

This Important Organization of the Farmers Held Meeting.

### THOSE WHO ATTENDED

Meeting Held in Hall of House of Representatives—Important Matters Relating to Agriculture Receiving Attention—Organization Reported in Good Condition Balance in Treasury.

The South Carolina State Farmers' union met Wednesday night in the hall of the house of representatives with a very large attendance of members and delegates.

The evening was spent in perfecting the organization, hearing the annual address of A. J. A. Perritt, president, and in receiving reports, resolutions, petitions and memorials. The meeting was full of interest.

The following officers of the State union were present:

- A. J. A. Perritt, Lamar, president;
  - E. W. Dabbs, Mayesville, vice president;
  - J. Whittier Reid, Columbia, secretary-treasurer;
  - W. E. Bodie, Wards, chaplain;
  - W. E. Hopkins, Hopkins, conductor;
  - A. F. Valvert, Abbeville, doorkeeper;
  - W. P. Cash, of Lanssett, sergeant-at-arms.
- Of the State executive committee the following members were present: First district, L. C. Padgett, Smoaks; Second district, J. Z. Douthit, Piedmont; Ninth district, J. P. Nisbet, Lancaster; Sixth district, J. H. Lancaster; Marion; Seventh district, B. F. Keller, Cameron.
- Upon the enrollment of delegates, it was found that the following were present:
- Abbeville—Brown Bowle, S. F. Pressley;
  - Anderson—T. T. Wakefield, J. M. Broyles;
  - Bamberg—J. P. O'Quinn;
  - Barnwell—T. F. Hogg, J. A. Jenkins;
  - Berkley—W. S. Avinger, W. D. Byrd;
  - Calhoun—S. J. Summers, G. W. Fairley;
  - Chester—J. G. L. White, C. C. McAlley;
  - Chesterfield—J. F. Crowley, J. Clifton Rivers, A. F. Funderburk;
  - Clarendon—B. P. Broadway, Jas. Reeves, J. C. Dennis;
  - Colleton—S. S. Vann, L. C. Padgett;
  - W. W. Smoak, J. O. Jacques, Jr.;
  - Darlington—S. J. Jeffords, J. B. Sanbury;
  - Dillon—Arch M. Bethea, F. M. Page, S. F. Bailey;
  - Dorchester—D. M. Way, D. L. McAlhany, T. J. Appleby, Cyrus Nichols, Edgeland—O. B. White;
  - Florence—W. R. Lanston, Joe Parrott;
  - Greenville—C. D. Smith, J. A. Fowler;
  - Greenwood—J. H. Quattlebaum;
  - Hampton—J. H. Adams, W. E. Davis, W. F. Davis;
  - Horry—A. L. Davis, W. L. Michau, R. B. Glasgow, C. P. Stalvey, J. M. Lundy;
  - Lancaster—C. L. McManus, W. E. Jordan, J. S. Wilson;
  - Laurens—H. J. G. Curry;
  - Lee—S. N. Welsh;
  - Lexington—D. F. Efrid, S. J. Clark, J. E. Haultzinger;
  - Marion—J. D. Montgomery, D. M. Hill, B. M. Carmichael;
  - Newberry—A. D. Hudson, Dr. W. C. Brown;
  - Oconee—J. R. Prickett;
  - Orangeburg—J. H. Claffy, W. W. Culler, J. H. Price, T. M. Dantzier;
  - Pickens—Geo. T. Bokes;
  - Richland—Dr. H. Clartor, J. W. McCreight;
  - Saluda—J. W. P. Harmon, M. L. Wheeler;
  - Spartanburg—E. F. Wall, A. F. Burton;
  - Sumter—Hugh Witherpoon, J. K. McElveen;
  - Williamsburg—A. A. Brown, W. P. Gause.

The following committees were appointed by the president:

- Education—J. F. Nesbit, W. S. Adams, J. A. Fowler, W. L. Michau, J. K. McElveen;
  - Press Committee—W. W. Smoak, E. W. Dabbs, J. H. Claffy.
- Against Immigration.

The State Farmers' union went on record in its meeting Thursday morning against the bringing into the Southland of "undesirable foreigners." The following is the resolution adopted:

"Whereas foreign immigration is being agitated again for the South and the diversion and distribution of foreigners now congesting and coming into the cities of the northeast is proposed as a means of relief for

## FOUND DYING

MRS. JENNINGS AT SPARTANBURG COMMITTS SUICIDE.

The Family While at Breakfast Was Startled by Pistol Shots.—Found Wife Dying.

A special dispatch from Spartanburg to the Columbia Record says Mrs. Marion R. Jennings committed suicide Thursday morning by shooting herself in the left temple. The shots, two in number, aroused the family as they were at the breakfast table, and Mr. Jennings rushed into his wife's bedroom and found her already dying, lying in a great pool of blood.

For four months Mrs. Jennings had been in ill health and had recently been suffering greatly from melancholia. It was not feared that she would do herself injury. On Thursday morning she sent her youngest daughter out of her room, saying she desired to be left alone to sleep, and the act was evidently then meditated.

Within a few minutes two shots were heard. Mrs. Jennings secured an old pistol that had been left in the bedroom. The pistol was placed against her left temple and the head was practically torn completely off. The family are prostrated with grief.

Mrs. Jennings was about a year or more ago married to Mr. Marion R. Jennings, son of State Treasurer Jennings, Mr. Jennings having formerly lived at Yorkville, where he practiced law a few years ago. Mrs. Jennings was also a former Colombine. Miss Emma Hanahan, a sister of Dr. Hanahan of Columbia, she was first married to Mr. Ernest Beard, of Yorkville, and by that marriage has four daughters, all of whom are at home except one, whose home is in Yorkville. About a year ago she was married to Mr. Jennings, and they made their home in Spartanburg where Mr. Jennings is practicing his profession. Mrs. Jennings was 37 years of age.

## ROUTED THE REBELS.

Capturing the Leader and Some of His Armed Men.

Gen. Miniet, who two days ago started an uprising near El Caney, in Cuba, was surprised in camp on Thursday and captured by a detachment of the rural guard, under Lieutenant Carrillo. One of Miniet's insurgents was killed. Miniet and two others were taken prisoner and the other fled.

Lieut. Carrillo and his detachment came upon Gen. Miniet and his band of insurgents while they were encamped and immediately opened fire. The insurgents returned the fire until when the guard charged they broke and fled, abandoning their arms. One of the insurgents was killed instantly, while Miniet and two others were taken prisoner. The rest of the band is being hotly pursued by the rurals. None of the guard was hurt.

The prisoners were taken to Santiago, where they will be sent to Havana for trial on the capital charge of engaging in armed rebellion. Another armed party is still believed to be in the field. All sections are reported tranquil.

## ENDED IN TWO DEATHS.

Husbands of the Same Woman Kill Each Other.

As a culmination of an emnity of 20 years standing, B. V. Barger, of Memphis, was shot and mortally wounded by C. M. Gaynon, a railroad employe at Little Rock Wednesday night, who in turn was killed by Barger. The affray took place at the Gaynon home and was witnessed by Mrs. Gaynon and her 18 year old son. The differences between the men began when Mrs. Gaynon secured a divorce a score of years ago from Gaynon and married Barger. Within a year, however, she secured another divorce and re-married her first husband, Barger. It is said, sought Gaynon at his home Wednesday night and the shooting resulted.

## EXPLOSION IN QUARRY.

Five men, all foreigners, known by numbers, were killed in the quarry of the Nazareth, Pa., Portland Cement company by the premature explosion of a charge of dynamite. This is the same quarry in which seven men were killed in a similar manner a few weeks ago.

"Whereas we are unalterably opposed, as set forth in our local, State and national union in resolutions and our national committee's statement before the house Immigration committee to the present emergency and western Asia and its distribution by the federal government.

"Therefore, be it resolved, by the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of South Carolina, this 24 day of July, 1910, that we hereby endorse our national resolutions, approve the argument of our national legislative committee, and urge upon congress restriction by means of an increased head-tax, a money requirement, the literacy test, such as Australia and other new countries have for their protection against undesirable foreigners, the effect of all distribution schemes and legislation that will carry out the recommendations of the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration contained in his last annual report.

## POLICE KILL TWO.

Riot at Sugar Trust Plant Results With Fatalities.

Two men were shot and killed and four were dangerously wounded, one a policeman in a riot at strike sympathizers Thursday at the plant of the American Sugar Refining company in Williamsburg, N. Y. A score of others were hurt. A crowd of sympathizers threw bricks at the strikers from house tops and when the non-union men started on with their trucks to deliver sugar a rush was made for the weapons. The police on the trucks returned the fire of the crowd and two of the rioters were shot.

## English Cattle Barred.

Owing to the discovery of foot and mouth disease among cattle in England, importation of cattle from that country into the United States has been prohibited until the extent of the disease is determined.

## THE BRUTAL MURDER

OF A LITTLE GIRL IS QUICKLY AVENGED BY CITIZENS.

The Friends Lay in Wait for Their Little Victim.—Her Body Found in a Pool of Water.

Two negroes, pleading vainly for their lives, were stung up by an infuriated mob between Bonifay and Dady, Fla., Saturday afternoon, and while they were dangling from the ropes were perforated by the bullets of from fifty to seventy-five whites of the surrounding country.

The crime which caused the lynching is one of the most brutal ever known in that county. The two negroes confessed to murdering little Bessie Morrison, the 12-year-old daughter of Mrs. Mary Morrison, who lives near Dady, in the extreme western end of Holmes county, whose body was found Saturday morning in a pool of water between the Morrison homestead and the little school at Dady.

The little girl started for school Friday morning alone, the first indication of a tragedy being when she failed to come home in the afternoon. After a reasonable time had elapsed a searching party was formed and, after a quest lasting through Friday night, found the mangled remains of the little girl in a pool of water in a swamp near the girl's home.

Her body was badly mangled and the shrubbery in the vicinity told of the one-sided fight of the girl against the two negro fiends. After committing the murder the negroes dragged the body into a nearby swamp and threw her remains there, where they were found by the searching party.

As soon as the significance of the find dawned on the residents, the searching party was transformed into a mob searching for the culprits. The sheriff of Bonifay was notified and he, together with two negroes, went to Dady where the two negroes were already arrested. A confession, giving some of the gruesome details of the criminal assault and subsequent murder were made by the two men and feeling was running high but cool heads prevented a lynching on the spot.

The sheriff saw that the only thing to be done was to rush the two men to the county jail, but the residents, who at this time were augmented by the arrivals of others, got wind of the sheriff's plan and started in pursuit and overtook the sheriff on a lonely road, overpowering him and taking the two negroes to the nearest tree, ropes were already provided for and it was only a short time before the negroes were swung up.

The two negroes were employed on a turpentine camp and were known to be of a bad character. They, according to their confession, laid along the road in wait for the little girl, who would be going to school in the morning. This was what they had looked around and found that there was no white man in the vicinity. The details of the tragedy are extremely gruesome.

The sheriff of Holmes county arrived in Bonifay Saturday night and told the full details of the crime, as far as he knew it and of the lynching. According to the sheriff the mob was in such a mood that it could not be controlled, and he readily saw that white blood would be spilled if he did not turn the negroes over to them. No further trouble is apprehended by the sheriff.

## REPORTS FROM COUNTIES.

Show That Cotton Will Yield Sixty Per Cent. Crop.

Reports made by forty members of the State Farmers' Union from 20 counties indicate that the cotton crop is about 60 per cent. For the twenty counties the estimate for the crop is 71 per cent, wheat 71 per cent, and oats 70 per cent. The report shows that the crops have been damaged to a great extent by the recent rains. All reports indicate that there is a spirit among all farmers for the production of grains and that the condition of soil is much better than cotton. The following is the conditions of the cotton crop as estimated by the members of the union for twenty counties:

Colleton 58; Spartanburg 67; Anderson 66; Dorchester 64; Williamsburg 59; Pickens 60; Sumter 61; Richland 51; Chester 70; Edgefield 50; Dillon 50; Hampton 60; Lancaster 50; Lee 60; Chesterfield 50; Florence 65; Oconee 60; Greenville 60; Lexington 60; Orangeburg 60; Total 60.

## TIDE SETS TO SOUTH.

Immigrants Are Fast Flooding to Dixie Land.

The day of immigration into the South has arrived and with it has begun an exodus of Americans who have tried Canada and the Northern States and now have quit that locality for more profitable farming in Dixie land. The tide is carrying with it colonists from Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and the West and North-west, and the influx is expected to reach its height about next October.

A recent report to the land and industrial department of the Southern railway shows that since last May about 50,000 acres of land in Southern Alabama had either been purchased or was about to be obtained by Northwestern firms and corporations for locating settlers. Large tracts have also been taken in Georgia and Northern Florida since the first of the present year.

Another movement is that of a colony of Slovaks from Western Pennsylvania to Southern Alabama. In Northeast Georgia there has been started the nucleus of a colony for Canada. Individual farmers from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are buying improved as well as wild lands in Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, and Northern Alabama. German and Memmore settlers are also traveling to the South lands in zodiac numbers.

## Hidden from Lynchers.

Swinton Fermenter, a young farmer, and two other men named Cummins and Burfield, are under arrest in Louisville, Mass., charged with the murder of Miss Jennie Sharp, daughter of a planter. The three men were spirited away from the Louisville prison to evade lynchers.

## Cigarette Smokers Barred.

By an order issued by Chief R. O. Benson, of the Fire Department, of Canton, O., no cigarette smokers need apply for jobs under him. He admits they may have brains, but claims they lack nerve and physical stamina.

## A RACE RIOT

Several Negroes Were Killed and Several White Men Wounded.

### OCCURRED AT SLOCUM

Some Reports Go So Far as to Place Death Toll of Negroes at Forty.

Disturbance Quoted by the Arrival of Troops.—Trouble Growing for Several Days.

At least 18 negroes were killed in a racial clash in the extreme eastern section of Anderson county, Tex., Friday night and Saturday, the culmination of an emnity between the races brewing for several weeks. Eighteen is the number of the dead, according to more conservative estimates which have reached Palestine from the isolated section where the disorder occurred. Other reports place the total fatalities at between 30 and 40.

It was reported that several white men were either killed or wounded, but each rumor as to casualties among the whites has met an authoritative denial. Saturday night troops reached Palestine and immediately began an overland march of about 25 miles to the scene of the rioting. The arrival of the soldiers had a wholesome effect, and the belligerents are reported to be dispersing. Further bloodshed will in all probability be averted.

The first advice of the disturbance reached Palestine Saturday morning. Officers were sent to the scene, local ammunition stores ordered to suspend sales and the saloons closed. It was quickly apparent, however, that the situation was beyond the control of the local officers, and troops were asked for. A company of militia under command of Captain Godfrey Fowler, former United States army officer and more recently engaged in Nicaragua in the cause of the insurgents, dispatched from Marshall, Texas, arrived Saturday night.

The rioting began near the village of Slocum. Several reasons are assigned as the cause for the racial feeling. First, the refusal of a negro to pay an obligation on which a white farmer stood sponsor. This was some days ago. Later a white man received notice that he should perform road work under the supervision of a negro. The white man refused.

Later came reports of secret meetings among the negroes and an alleged confession of a negro that the murderer of the man in question, James Spurger, and his family, was planned. The situation reached a climax, however, when a negro was discovered advancing on Spurger from the rear, armed with a shot gun. He was trailed for some distance and shot by a posse when he refused to surrender.

With the shooting of the negro those of both races armed themselves and the rioting began late Friday night. Throughout the night the meeting of parties of the two races was the signal for a resort to arms, fatalities attending many of the encounters. Finally the negroes were driven to the cover of a heavily timbered section and the crowd of whites, about 200 in number formed into posses and followed scattering over a wide area. As the small bands met they clashed and, according to those returning to Palestine in each instance the negroes were forced to give ground and finally disappearing.

## FIGHT ON THE BRIDGE.

Officer Kills Man Who Tried to Throw Him in River.

Police Officer William Canfield was shot below the heart and John Grubbs, of Barnwell, S. C., said to be of prominent family, was snuffed through the brain and killed in a struggle on the bridge near North Augusta Wednesday afternoon. The shooting attracted a great crowd and for a time trouble was feared, but the arrival of the police platoon brought quiet. Grubbs, accompanied by a man named Green, both of whom were said to have been drinking, were disorderly on the bridge near the Augusta end. Officer Canfield was ordered to get away and they attempted to throw him over the railing into the river. A fight followed in which Grubbs shot twice, the second bullet taking effect. Could he then fired and killed his man, Green was arrested.

## KILLED BY TRAIN.

Rolled the Baby Carriage in Front of a Train.

Mrs. Peter Montrelle, failing to see the approach of a passenger train, wheeled the baby carriage containing her twin sons, one-year-olds, on the track in front of it Wednesday, and saw the carriage and her babies hurled 75 feet in the air. When she reached the train, one of the twins, Guido, was playing gleefully in the sand, but the other, Joseph, was dead. The accident occurred 9 miles east of Hammond, Ind., and the train was the Erie Flyer. Physicians who attended her after the accident expressed the fear that she would not survive the shock.

## The Cotton Tare Case.

In fewer words perhaps than it has taken the Supreme Court to tell of much less important cases, that tribunal Thursday evening in an opinion being handed down by Justice Eugene B. Gray dismisses the appeal of W. G. Mullins in the now famous cotton tare case involving nearly two million dollars.

## Very Sad Case.

John Willet, formerly a student at the University of Georgia, and a son of William F. Willet, president of the Cotton Oil company of Atlanta, Ga., pleaded guilty to burglary in the criminal court there Friday. He was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

## Kills Wife Before Child.

In New York in the presence of his five little children, Abraham Roth, a tailor, after quarreling with his wife, Bertha, plunged a bread knife into her neck then slashed his throat. The woman died soon afterwards in agony.

## THE CORN CROP

BIG INCREASE IN THE AVERAGE IN THE SOUTH.

Enormous Sums Which Have Been Going West for Foodstuffs Will Be Kept at Home.

With 26,277,000 acres corn planted this year, being an increase of 1,325,000 over 1909 and 2,776,000 acres over 1908, the farmers of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi are furnishing very substantial proof of the fact that the South is constantly devoting more attention to raising its own food supplies. These figures are from the bureau of statistics of the United States department of agriculture.

The acreage in corn for the present year is shown as follows: Virginia, 2,142,000; North Carolina, 3,672,000; South Carolina, 2,428,000; Georgia, 1,522,000; Kentucky, 3,639,000; Tennessee, 2,718,900; Alabama, 3,324,000; Mississippi, 2,322,000; Total, 26,277,000.

The total acreage for 1909 was 24,742,000; in 1908 it was 23,501,000.

The figures indicate that each State shows an increase over 1908 in 1909 and an increase over 1909 in 1910. The condition of this year's crop as reported by the department shows the States of the South leading in the country, Mississippi being first, Alabama second and Georgia third.

This great increase in the acreage devoted to corn is considered one of the most hopeful signs in the South today. In a letter to the directors of the Southern Railway company, President Finley called particular attention to these figures and said:

"The increase in the acreage of corn, accompanied, as it is, by a quite general adoption of improved cultural methods, is one of the most encouraging features of Southern agricultural progress. It is one of the results of a general movement throughout the South in the direction of diversified agriculture—a movement which we are endeavoring to encourage and assist as far as we can properly do so."

As the farmers of the south increase their yield of corn, they will save enormous sums which they have been spending in the West for food products and will consequently themselves realize more from cotton and other market crops. Economic authorities agree in declaring the American corn crop the basis of the country's prosperity since in such a large measure the production of other crops as well as the pork supply depends upon it and a greater yield of corn in the South consequently means a greater share of prosperity for this section.

## READ THIS, BOYS

A LEAF FROM THE LIVES OF TWO GREAT CAROLINIANS.

How Dr. James H. Carlisle Discovers a Little Boy a Great Man and Railroad Manager.

"From water-carrier at 50 cents a week to general manager of a great railway system, at a salary of many thousands of dollars a year, is a career one doesn't hear of every day, but that was the achievement of a South Carolina boy, who grew up in Columbia and who became well known all over the South. That boy was William H. Green, who was general manager of the lines now controlled by the Southern Railway system for a number of years. This statement was made to the Washington correspondent of the Spartanburg Herald recently by Mr. S. H. Hardwick, who, as passenger train manager, is at the head of the entire passenger business of the Southern. The story of Capt. Green's remarkable success was mentioned by Mr. Hardwick in an accidental way. On the desk of the busy railway man's office lies a stack of rather heavy volumes, whose appearance indicates that they are the work of printers and binders of many years ago. Closer examination revealed the fact that the books were bound volumes of a weekly magazine, printed in London, during the years from 1840 to 1852. Across the first page of each weekly issue were the words, 'The Railway Times.' A leaf directly beneath the title page was a true picture of a railway train of that date. Trailing along behind a dejected looking little locomotive a train of cars was replete with the single, passenger coach being very much like the old-time 'barry-all' drawn by a horse. Next to this in the train was a car loaded with cattle, while at the extreme rear was a flat-car, loaded with boxes of goods, trunks and other kind of traffic.

"The issues appearing during the period mentioned has been bound into a dozen sturdy volumes, bearing the mark of an enterprising bookseller of Southampton, England. Mr. Hardwick was asked where he ran across these books, which were apparently of much value and to reply he told the following story:

"Why, about five or six years ago—in 1905, I believe it was—I made a talk down at Glenn Springs, S. C., on the subject which was all-absorbing at that time, not only in South Carolina, but all over the country—the railroad-rate question. After my address was finished, Dr. James H. Carlisle, president emeritus of Woodford College, Spartanburg, who was spending a while at Glenn's, and who had heard the talk, came to me and spoke most kindly of my effort. He declared that he had been interested in what I said, and seemed deeply impressed with the importance of the problem of railroad rate adjustment. As well as I could recall his words—and they were impressive, I can assure you—he said: 'I feel that it is a great question, and I regret that I have not given it more careful study.'

"Dr. Carlisle then told me that he had in his library, in the Woodford College campus several bound volumes of an English railway magazine appearing about the middle of the last century, which might be of interest to me, as they had been in him so far as he, had had time to read them, and asked me if I would accept them. Of course I told him I should be glad indeed to get them, and I arranged for him to send them to me here. Those are the volumes he gave me. Most people would have destroyed them as worthless years ago, but I have no doubt that Dr. Carlisle has preserved them all these years, waiting for some such opportunity to give them to someone to whom they would be of interest and value. I have found them of great interest, as contrasting the railway business of sixty years ago with that of today; and now that Dr. Carlisle has passed away, the value of those books to me has passed out of the realm of loganars and cents.

Continuing Mr. Hardwick said: "I suppose you knew of the close friendship that existed for so many years between Dr. Carlisle and Capt. Green, our late general manager. Well, it is not so generally known but they were great friends until the death of Capt. Green, several years ago. Dr. Carlisle began his career as a teacher, after graduation from the University of South Carolina in Columbia, and going to and from his school each day, he passed by a little fruit stand, kept by an old lady 'from the sand-hills.' Mrs. Green, in the suburbs of Columbia. Occasionally, when she was not at the front of the little store, or when she was otherwise engaged, her little son, Willie, would wait on the young teacher, selling him such wares as he wished to purchase. The teacher soon discovered that the boy was unusually alert and intelligent, and became much interested in him. He persuaded the boy to attend the school he was teaching. The two became great friends, and the boy confided to his teacher his desire to get into a larger world. His mechanical taste and tendency had been discovered by the teacher, and a position was secured for the boy in the shops of the railroad at Newberry. His wages were 50 cents a week. Of course that was not enough to pay his expenses, but both he and his father were looking into the future and save means were provided by which he could remain in the shops. His duties, at first, consisted in carrying water for the men employed in the shops. Continuing in the shops he became apprentice.

## TRIED TO SELL GIRL

Atlantic City Police Believe They Have Agent of Gang Which Deals in Immigrant Girls.

After a chase lasting over two weeks the police of Atlantic City, N. J., believe they have captured a "white slave" operator for whose arrest the Federal authorities have been looking for some time, and also gotten on the trail of traffic in immigrant girls which may cause an even greater scandal than the one which came before the Rockefeller Grand jury in New York city recently.

As the result of the work of Detective Herbert, a man who gives his name as Gen. E. Nelson, is locked up in jail without bail, while a Slav girl, unable to give her name, is being held as a witness. The charge made by the police is that Nelson openly took the girl to a tenderloin resort in Atlantic City with a price for her possession.

The charge is made that Nelson went to Atlantic City several weeks ago and offered to sell the girl, whom he said had just arrived in this country, and would be "perfectly tractable." A day or two afterward the girl escaped from her captor and went to New York City, Nelson followed her and reappeared in about a week with his charge which he attempted to sell again.

Nelson now in a cell, denies that he ever attempted to sell girls, but the police are working on the theory that he is an agent for a "white slave" gang dealing in immigrant girls, and whom the Federal authorities have been attempting to catch for some time.

## THE MOSQUITO WAR.

Brings Health to a Large Scope of Land in Italy.

As a result of a war on mosquitoes in certain parts of Italy, a healthy, cheerful looking race and fat, rosy children have succeeded a population, which a few years ago consisted of a few miserable peasants, their skins yellow as saffron and their bodies bitten and suffering. This is the report made to the Department of agriculture by Dr. L. R. Howard, chief of the bureau of entomology, who has returned from a recent visit to the Italian Campaign.

Most of the visitors' recollections of this region as a vast tract of marsh land, where mosquitoes and malaria would breed. The country having been drained by the government, now is being extensively farmed and beginning to support what eventually will be a large population.

The Italian government has used the German method of systematic draining with quinine. It is known as official quinine and as the government has a monopoly on the tobacco trade, the cigarette boxes are made to carry a printed cheap advertisement. The drug is sold cheaply and to the charitable institutions, the soldiers and other individuals too poor to pay for it, the medicine is given free.

## Meet After Many Years.

Judge A. M. Duffie, of Kalyrna, Arkansas, arrived recently and will spend sometime with his brother, Rev. R. I. Duffie, at Westminster. He has been circuit judge for sixteen years. It has been 22 years since the brothers last met and you can but fairly imagine how good it is to them to meet again and talk of the days of yore.

## They Die From Heat.

Men and animals are succumbing to the intense heat in the vicinity of Calceico, on the intense heat in the Calceico, on the border of Mexico. Eight men and as many mules attached to a cane camp are said to have died since Saturday. There have been numerous prostrations besides.

Then fireman, then locomotive engineer, then supervisor and division superintendent, general superintendent, and finally general manager of the great system he had served as a boy carry water in the shops. His service covered a period of forty-two years. Every step of his upward climb was marked by great diligence and efficiency. He was pointed to as a strong man, a kindly man, and indeed a great man. He was faithful to his work, as well as to his benefactor and always attributed his success largely to Dr. Carlisle's interest and assistance.

"We hear the boys these days talking about the honor of 'discovering' a great baseball player. Dr. Carlisle discovered a great man in the little boy attending the fruit stand, and was always proud of Capt. Green's success. And Capt. Green whenever he found it convenient, would stop off in Spartanburg and go over to the college campus to call on his friend. After he had achieved such a position in the railroad world that he always traveled in his own private car, Capt. Green frequently invited Dr. Carlisle to be his guest on the car, and to travel with him; but he was never successful. He said the doctor seemed to think that it was not exactly right for him to ride on a railroad free, while others were required to pay their fares. That is just the idea that has now been enacted into law, but Dr. Carlisle was several decades ahead of his generation in holding these views.

"Yes, those books are valuable, and would probably sell for a good sum, but you may be sure I am not going to sell them."

## LATEST CRIMES

Many of the Old Reliable Ones Are Now Strictly Out of Style.

### SOME NEW ONES ON TAP

Highway Robbery, Burglary and Thuggism Has Given Way to a Very Large Extent to the Slicker Game of Pickpockets, Forgers and Confidence Men.

"In exact ratio to the ability of the law to discover and promptly and efficiently punish a certain class of crimes, will the criminals who live by them be compelled to seek other fields of occupation." This is the statement of Judge William N. Chicago, a man who has made a study of crime and criminals during the long and honorable career he has had on the bench in the Illinois metropolis. There is no other man in Chicago that knows more about the under world and its operations in that city than Judge Gemmill, and he is recognized as an authority upon matters of this sort.

Criminal statistics prove that the crimes have increased or decreased just in the proportion that the punishments therefore have been swift and certain," continued the judge. "Highway robbery, for instance, is almost a lost art and one does not have to seek far for the reason. If the robber escapes death at the hands of the victim he becomes an outlaw and is hunted like a wild beast. In Chicago arrests for robbery have decreased from 1,200 in 1905 to 750 in 1909.

"Twenty-five years ago the burglar was more feared by the public than any other criminal. Today housebreaking in the night is almost unknown. I have not had a single case of such housebreaking in the 8,000 criminal cases heard by me during the past three years.

"In Chicago arrests for burglary have decreased since 1905 from 1,750 to 1,262, a decrease of 24 per cent. in five years. What has brought about the change? It is not that the burglar has become more honest, but it is because he has found the business more dangerous and its punishment more certain and swift.

"Certain crimes, however, are on the increase. We have in Chicago not less than 500 professional pickpockets. If the criminologists could examine their heads they might be taken for bank clerks. They are of the best dressed and best looking young fellows in the city. They travel in groups of three or four. They haunt the crowds and ply their calling with a skill scarcely equalled in any other profession. They hire their lawyer by the year and send him a Christmas present at Christmas time.

"Their number is constantly increasing. Why? Because they know that they have nice chances out of ten to escape punishment. Seldom do their victims discover the loss of their pocketbooks before they have made good their escape.

"Counterfeiting was once the besetting crime of the nations. The counterfeit has become rare, but in this place has come the smooth confidence man. The number of these fellows has increased 50 per cent in Chicago in five years. It is the safest criminal business outside of that of the pickpocket.

"The same conditions apply to forgers, and as a consequence the arrests for that crime have increased 46 per cent in the last five years. There have been reformed robbers and burglars, but so far as I know never a reformed forger or confidence man.

"Much that is hopeful has been accomplished in Chicago during the last few years. Of the 202,924 criminal cases brought into the courts of the county in the last three years 90 per cent were tried within 24 hours from their arrest and 95 per cent within ten days from the arrest.

"While crimes based upon fraudulent business transactions have increased, all of the more serious crimes have decreased. This does not include homicide, which has remained almost stationary. The number of homicides in a city is no criterion of the crime of a city. They are usually committed by men and women who had hitherto been useful and law abiding citizens."

## An Engine Balked.

A loaded passenger train on the Georgia and Florida railroad sputtered last night in the woods, three miles north of Valdosta, Ga., because the engine balked. An official in his private car was on the train and kept the passengers supplied with food. The engine began moving about sunrise.

## Shoes Last 30 Years.

If all men were like Isiah Berlz, of Milton Grove, Ind., shoe factories would be forced out of business. He has a pair of "Sunday" shoes he has worn for 30 years and his "everyday" shoes have been worn for 25 years.

## Slain About Whiskey.

In a quarrel over a bottle of whiskey William M. Keed was shot to death in Capt. Charles, Va., by William Richardson, his brother-in-law. Reed was accused of not having paid his share of the bottle.

## She Refused Him.

Disappointment in love affairs is assigned as the cause of suicide by shooting of Edgar H